LENAWEE COUNTY AND JACKSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

JUNE 30, 2006

Michigan Department of Treasury 496 (02/06)

			Procedu 2 of 1968, as		port nd P.A. 71 of 1919	, as amended.				
Loca	l Unit	of Gov	emment Typ	e			Local Unit Na	me		County
	Coun	•	City	□Twp	⊠Village	□Other	VILLAGE	OF CEMENT CITY		LENAWEE/JACKSON
			Opinion Date NOVEMBE	ER 8, 2006	i	Date Audit Report Submitte DECEMBER 7, 20				
	_	that				<u> </u>				
We a	are ce	ertifie	d public ac	ccountant	s licensed to p	ractice in Mi	chigan.			
					terial, "no" resp ments and rec			osed in the financial statem	nents, includ	ling the notes, or in the
	YES	9	Check ea	Check each applicable box below. (See instructions for further detail.)						
1.	×				nent units/fund es to the financ				ancial stater	ments and/or disclosed in the
2.	×							unit's unreserved fund bala budget for expenditures.	ances/unres	tricted net assets
3.		×	The local	unit is in	compliance wit	th the Unifor	m Chart of	Accounts issued by the De	epartment of	Treasury.
4.	×		The local	unit has a	adopted a budg	get for all red	quired funds	3.		
5.	×		A public h	nearing on	the budget wa	as held in ac	cordance w	vith State statute.		
6.	×		The local other guid	unit has r dance as i	not violated the issued by the L	Municipal F ocal Audit a	Finance Act, and Finance	, an order issued under the Division.	e Emergenc	y Municipal Loan Act, or
7.	×		The local	unit has r	not been delind	uent in distr	ibuting tax	revenues that were collect	ed for anoth	er taxing unit.
8.	X		The local	The local unit only holds deposits/investments that comply with statutory requirements.						
9.	×		Audits of	The local unit has no illegal or unauthorized expenditures that came to our attention as defined in the <i>Bulletin for</i> Audits of Local Units of Government in Michigan, as revised (see Appendix H of Bulletin).						
10.	×		There are no indications of defalcation, fraud or embezzlement, which came to our attention during the course of our audit that have not been previously communicated to the Local Audit and Finance Division (LAFD). If there is such activity that has not been communicated, please submit a separate report under separate cover.							
11.	\times		The local	unit is fre	e of repeated of	comments fr	om previou	s years.		
12.	×		The audit	opinion is	UNQUALIFIE	D.				
13.	×				complied with (ng principles (G		GASB 34 a	s modified by MCGAA Sta	tement #7 a	nd other generally
14.	×		The board	d or counc	cil approves all	invoices pri	prior to payment as required by charter or statute.			
15.	X		To our kn	owledge,	bank reconcilia	ations that w	ere reviewe	ed were performed timely.		
If a local unit of government (authorities and commissions included) is operating within the boundaries of the audited entity and is not included in this or any other audit report, nor do they obtain a stand-alone audit, please enclose the name(s), address(es), and a description(s) of the authority and/or commission. I, the undersigned, certify that this statement is complete and accurate in all respects.										
We	have	enc	losed the	following	g:	Enclosed	Not Require	ed (enter a brief justification)		
Financial Statements					X					
The letter of Comments and Recommendations					ommendations	X				
Other (Describe)										
Certified Public Accountant (Firm Name) PHILIP R. RUBLEY, CPA							Telephone Number (517) 458-2274			
Street Address							City	State	Zip	
133 W MAIN ST							MORENCI	MI	49256	
Auth	orizin	de A	Signature Z	1-X		Print	ted Name		License Nu	mber

PHILIP R. RUBLEY

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VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

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Using This Annual Report

The annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The statement of net assets and the statement of activities are both new and provide information about the activities of Village of Cement City, Michigan government-wide basis. They are designed to present a longer-term view of the Village's finances. Fund financial statements tell how services were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the Village's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements.

Overview Of The Financial Statements

The Village's basic financial statements are comprised of three components:

- A) Government-wide financial statements.
- B) Fund financial statements.
- C) Notes to the financial statements.

This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Village's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the Village's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Village is improving or deteriorating.

The Village maintains 3 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general, major street and local street each of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. There were no nonmajor funds at June 30, 2006.

The Village adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general and special revenue funds. Budgetary comparison statements or schedules have been provided herein to demonstrate compliance with those budgets.

Proprietary Funds. The Village maintains one type of proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the Village's various functions. The Village uses an internal service fund to account for its public works and general maintenance equipment. Because this service predominantly benefits governmental rather than business-type functions, it has been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Village's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

Notes To The Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement of some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Village that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities). The governmental activities of the Village include general government, public safety, public works, parks and recreation and community development. There are no business-type activities for the Village at June 30, 2006.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Village, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Village can be divided into three categories; governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Other Information

The Village has reported under required supplementation information, information about the General Fund and Major Type Funds.

The Village As A Whole

The Village's net assets for the year ended June 30, 2006 decreased by 4.98% over the prior year, and management feels that even though the economic conditions have been slightly depressed, that the Village is fiscally able to continue to provide necessary services.

The governmental activities reflect net assets of \$767,089.

By far the largest portion of the Village's net assets (71 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, vehicles, equipment and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire these assets that are still outstanding. The Village uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY, MICHIGAN STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
	<u>2006</u>
Revenue	
Program Revenue: Charges for Services	\$ 2,726
General Revenue:	
Property Taxes Grants and Contributions Not	59,027
Restricted To Specific Program	89,942
Interest Income	3,678
Total Revenue	_155,373
Expenses	
General Government	33,969
Public Safety Public Works	21,159 129,482
Community and Economic Development	1,000
Recreation	1,622
Other Functions	7,432
Interest on Long-Term Debt	886
Total Expenses	195,550
Increase (Decrease) In Net Assets	(40,177)
Net Assets Beginning of Year	807,266
Net Assets End of Year	<u>\$767,089</u>

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY, MICHIGAN STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
	<u>2006</u>
Assets Current and Other Assets Capital Assets	\$221,633
Total Assets	783,261
<u>Liabilities</u> Other Liabilities Notes Payable	4,831
Total Liabilities	16,172
Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Unrestricted	550,287 216,082
Total Net Assets	<u>\$767,089</u>

Government Activities

Government activities decreased the Village's net assets by \$40,177.

The Village's Funds

Our analysis of the Village's funds begins on Page 9, following the entity wide financial statements. The fund financial statements provide detail information about the most significant funds, not the Village as a whole. The Village Council and management creates funds to help manage money for specific purposes as well as to show accountability for certain activities, such as special property tax millages, etc.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and amended budget were insignificant.

Capital Assets

The Village's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2006, amounted to \$561,628 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and system, improvements, machinery and equipment, roads, highways, and bridges. The total increase in the Village's investment in capital assets for the current year was 3.10%.

Economic Factors And Next Year's Budget And Rates

The Village's budget for 2006-2007 fiscal years has taken inconsideration, the economic condition of the State of Michigan anticipating reduced state share revenues. This will require close tabs on expenditures for the upcoming year and adjustments will be made to mirror, when possible, the revenue base, with expenses.

Contacting The Village's Management

This financial report is intended to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers and investors with a general overview of the Village's finances and to show the Village's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, we welcome you to contact the clerk's office at P.O. Box 187, Cement City, Michigan 49233.

PHILIP R. RUBLEY, C.P.A.

PHILIP R. RUBLEY

– Certified Public Accountant –

133 W. Main Street - Morenci, MI 49256
Phone 517/458-2274
Fax 517/458-6353

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MEMBERS OF
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF C.P.A.'S
& THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF C.P.A.'S

November 8, 2006

Members Of The Village Council Village of Cement City P.O. Box 187 Cement City, Michigan 49233

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Cement City, Michigan as of and for the year ended June 30, 2006, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village of Cement City, Michigan, management. Our responsibility is to express opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Cement City, Michigan, as of June 30, 2006, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 1 through 6, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

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Village of Cement City November 8, 2006

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village of Cement City, Michigan basic financial statements. The combining and individual non-major fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual non-major fund financial statements have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Respectfully Submitted,

PRR/cab

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Government-wide Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2006

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
Assets Cash and Equivalents Receivables - Net	\$201,861 14,014
Prepaid Items and Other Assets	5,758
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	45,000
Capital Assets Being Depreciated - Net	516,628
Total Assets	<u>\$783,261</u>
<u>Liabilities</u> Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses Notes Payable - OSB - Tractor Accrued Interest Payable	\$ 4,805 11,341 26
Total Liabilities	16,172
Net Assets Invested In Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Unrestricted	550,287 216,802
Total Net Assets	767,089
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	<u>\$783,261</u>

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Government-wide Statement of Activities For The Year Ended June 30, 2006

Functions/Programs Primary Government	<u>Expenses</u>	Charges For <u>Services</u>	Operating Grants And Contributions	Net (Expenses) <u>Revenues</u>
Governmental Activities:				
General Government	\$ 33,969	\$2,276	\$	\$ (31,693)
Public Safety	21,159	200		(20,959)
Public Works	129,482			(129,482)
Community and	125, 102			(,,
Economic Development	1,000	250		(750)
Recreation	1,622			(1,622)
Other Functions	7,432			(7,432)
Interest on	,,152			(, , === ,
Long-Term Debt	886			(886)
Total Governmental				
Activities	195,550	2,726		(192,824)
General Revenues:				
Property Taxes Grants and Contributions Not Restricted To				59,027
Specific Programs				89,942
Unrestricted Investment				
Earnings				3,678
Total General Revenues, Contributions and Transfers				152,647
Change In Net Assets				(40,177)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year				807,266
Net Assets, End of Year				<u>\$ 767,089</u>

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Governmental Funds Balance Sheet June 30, 2006

***************************************	General <u>Fund</u>
ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents Prepaid Expenses Due From Other Funds Receivable From Other Governments	\$118,485 5,758 4,956 6,247
Total Assets	<u>\$135,446</u>
LIABILITIES Accounts Payable/Accrued Liabilities Due to Other Funds	\$ 4,719 68
Total Liabilities	4,787
FUND BALANCES Unreserved	130,659
Total Fund Balances	_130,659
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ <u>135,446</u>

Major Street <u>Fund</u>	Local Street Fund	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
\$67,230 5,999	\$14,445 1,768	\$200,160 5,758 4,956 14,014
<u>\$73,229</u>	<u>\$16,213</u>	<u>\$224,888</u>
\$ 3,673	\$ <u>4,527</u>	\$ 4,719 8,268
3,673	4,527	12,987
69,556	_11,686	211,901
69,556	11,686	211,901
<u>\$73,229</u>	\$16,213	\$224,888

Reconciliation of Fund Balances On The Balance Sheet For Governmental Funds To Net Assets Of Governmental Activities On The Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2006

Fund Balances – Total Governmental Funds	\$ 211,901
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
Add: Capital assets.	1,630,639
Deduct: Accumulated depreciation.	(1,106,544)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of certain equipment usage to individual governmental funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.	

for in the internal service fund.

31,119

Deduct: Accrued interest payable not reflected in the

funds, but inclusive in government wide statements.

(26)

Net Assets of Governmental Activities

\$ 767,089

Governmental Funds

Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes In Fund Balances For The Year Ended June 30, 2006

	General <u>Fund</u>
REVENUES	¢ 50 027
Taxes Intergovernmental	\$ 59,027 39,296
Licenses and Permits	450
Interest	3,169
Other	2,206
Total Revenue	104,148
EXPENDITURES	
Current:	20.110
General Government	30,110
Public Safety	20,115
Public Works	26,608 1,000
Community Economic Development Capital Outlay	13,313
Other Functions	7,432
other runctions	
Total Expenditures	98,578
Excess of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	5,570
Other Financing Sources (Uses)	
Transfers In	
Transfers (Out)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	
Net Change in Fund Balances	5,570
Fund Balances – Beginning of Year	125,089
Fund Balances – End of Year	<u>\$130,659</u>

Major Street <u>Fund</u>	Local Street <u>Fund</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
\$ 39,117 	\$ 11,529	\$ 59,027 89,942 450
376 	90	3,635 2,206
39,493	11,619	155,260
		30,110
22,002	24,605	20,115 73,215
- - -		1,000 13,313
		7,432
22,002	24,605	145,185
17,491	(12,986)	10,075
	4,541	4,541
(4,541)		(4,541)
(4,541)	4,541	
12,950	(8,445)	10,075
_56,606	20,131	201,826
<u>\$69,556</u>	\$ 11,686	\$211,901

Reconciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures, And Changes In Fund Balances Of Governmental Statement Of Activities June 30, 2006

Net Change in Fund Balances – Total Governmental Funds \$ 10,075						
	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:					
Governmental However, in assets is al reported as						
Add:	Add: Capital outlay.					
Deduct:	Deduct: Depreciation expense. Deduct: Correction to depreciation - prior years. Add: Net revenue over expense in internal service fund included in government activities.					
Deduct:						
Add:						
Deduct:	Accrued interest on long-term debt.	(26)				
Change In Net	Assets Of Governmental Activities (Decrease)	<u>\$(40,177)</u>				

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds June 30, 2006

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
	Internal Service Fund
Assets Current Assets: Cash and Cash Equivalents Due From Other Funds	\$ 1,701 3,462
Noncurrent Assets: Property and Equipment - Net	_37,533
Total Non-Current Assets	37,533
Total Assets	<u>\$42,69</u> 6
Liabilities Current Liabilities: Accounts Payable Due to Other Funds Current Portion of Note Payable Total Current Liabilities	\$ 18 218 3,649
Non-Current Liabilities Notes Payable - OSB - Tractor	7,642
Total Non-Current Liabilities	7,692
Total Liabilities	_11,577
Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Unrestricted	23,185 7,934
Total Net Assets	\$31,119

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For The Year Ended June 30, 2006

Governmental Activities

	<u> </u>
	Internal Service Fund
Operating Revenues Charges for Services	<u>\$13,161</u>
Operating Expenses Salaries and Wages Fringe Benefits Contractual Services Supplies and Materials Depreciation Utilities Interest Expense	2,326 179 1,100 5,916 5,212 1,318
Total Operating Expenses	_16,911
Operating (Loss)	(3,750)
Other Income Interest Income Miscellaneous Revenue	43 70
Total Other Income	113
(Loss)	(3,637)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	34,756
Net Assets, End of Year	<u>\$31,119</u>

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For The Year Ended June 30, 2006

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
	Internal Service Fund
Cash Flows From Operating Activities Cash Received Usage Charged Cash Payment to Suppliers For	\$ 13,231
Goods and Services/Employees	_(10,821)
Net Cash Provided (Used)	2,410
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities	(4, 222)
Purchase of Capital Assets Loan Principal Payments Interest Payments	(4,800) (3,420) (860)
Net Cash (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities)	<u>(9,080</u>)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities Due to, Due from Other Funds Interest Income	(4,174) <u>43</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	(4,131)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(10,801)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	12,502
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	<u>\$ 1,701</u>
Reconciliation to Statement of Net Assets Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 1,701</u>
	<u>\$ 1,701</u>

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Statement of Cash Flows (Concluded) Proprietary Funds For The Year Ended June 30, 2006

Governmental Activities

	Activities
	Internal Service Fund
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss)	
to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	A /2 (27)
Operating (Loss) Adjustments to Reconcile Operating	\$ (3,637)
Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided	
by Operating Activities:	
Depreciation/Amortization	5,212
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	(2, 053)
Due from Other Funds	(2,953) (1,222)
Due to Other Funds Current Portion Long-Term Debt	229
Accounts Payable	18
Net Cash Provided (Used) by	
Operating Activities	(2353)
Cash Flows from Capital Activities:	
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(4,800)
Net Cash (Used) from Capital Activities	(4,800)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:	(3,648)
Notes Payable - Equipment - Long-Term	(3,048)
Net Cash (Used) from Financing Activities	(3,648)
Her Cash (Osed) Holli Financing Activities	(3,040)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and	
Cash Equivalents	(10,801)
	, ,
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	12,502
and the area signification and a com-	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 1,7 <u>01</u>
•	

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Fiduciary Funds – Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2006

	Other Agency <u>Funds</u>
Assets Cash and Cash Equivalents Other Receivable	\$1,405 <u>67</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$1,472</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>	
Other Payables	\$1,472
Total Liabilities	\$1,472

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Village of Cement City, Michigan conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below:

A. Reporting Entity

Village of Cement City, Michigan is governed by an elected council. The accompanying financial statements present the government for which government is considered to be financially accountable.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment; and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenue.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements, except for agency funds, which do not have a measurement focus. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized as soon as it is both measurable and available. Revenue is considered to be available if it is collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, expenditures relating to compensated absences, and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, intergovernmental revenue licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Major Street Fund is a Special Revenue Fund that receives state and local funding for the purpose of construction and maintenance of Village streets designated as major streets under State of Michigan Act 51 of Public Acts of 1951.

The Local Street Fund is a Special Revenue Fund that receives state and local funding for the purpose of construction and maintenance of Village streets designated as local streets under State of Michigan Act 51 of Public Acts of 1951.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund types:

The Agency Funds account for assets held by the Village acting as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments and/or other funds.

Private-sector standards of accounting issued prior to December 1, 1989, are generally followed in both the government-side and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with the standards of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The government has elected not to follow private-sector standards issued after November 30, 1989 for its business-type activities and enterprise funds.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Amounts reported as program revenue include: (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services or privileges provided; (2) operating grants and contributions; and (3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenue rather than as program revenue. Likewise, general revenue includes all taxes.

Proprietary Funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Internal Service Fund are charges for equipment usage. Operating expenses for internal service fund include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. The internal service fund is combined with governmental activities and not shown as a business type activity.

D. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

1. <u>Bank Deposits and Investment -</u> Cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired. Investments are stated at fair value.

State statues authorize the government to deposit in the accounts of federally insured banks, credit unions, and savings and loans associations, and to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain commercial paper, repurchase agreements, bankers acceptances, and mutual funds composed of otherwise legal investments.

- 2. Receivables and Payables In general, outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is referred to as "advances to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."
- 3. <u>Prepaid Items</u>— Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements using the consumption method.
- 4. Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.
- 5. <u>Capital Assets -</u> Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., road, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,500 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component units, are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Land Improvements	20 - 50
Building	10 - 50
Machinery, Equipment,	
And Furnishings	5 - 35
Utility Systems	50 - 100
Infrastructure	15 - 100
Vehicles	5 - 15

6. Fund Equity — In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A Budgetary Information — Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all governmental funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

On or before the end of May of each year, the Council presents the proposed budget for review and holds public hearings and a final budget is adopted.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function and activity. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is with the Village Council.

B. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations In Budgeted Funds - P.A. 621 of 1978, as amended, provides that a local unit shall not incur expenditures in excess of the amounts appropriated. During the year ended June 30, 2006, the government incurred expenditures in excess of amounts appropriated at the legal level of budgetary control as follows:

General Fund: General Government:	Amended <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Treasurer Assessing Clerk	\$4,255 4,255	\$ 6,507 125 5,769	\$ 2,252 125 1,514
Public Safety: Police Inspections Fire	15,274 2,625	16,455 160 3,500	1,181 160 875
Capital Outlay		13,313	13,313
Community Economic Development		1,000	1,000
Public Works Street Maintenance/Lighting	6,849	7,961	1,112

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The government unit's deposits and investment policy are in accordance with statutory authority.

Investments made by the Village are summarized below. The investments that are represented by specific identifiable investment securities are classified as to credit risk by the three categories described below:

Category 1:	Insured	or	registered,	or	securities	held	by	the	Village	or	its
	agent in	the	e Village's n	ame.							

Category 2:	Uninsured	and	unregistered,		,	with	securit	ies	held	by	the
	counterpart	y's t	rust	department	or	agent	in the	Villa	age's na	ame.	

Category 3:	Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty,
	or by its trust department or agent but not in the Village's name.

	Category 1		3	Carrying <u>Value</u>	Market <u>Value</u>
Checking and Saving Acct.	\$100,000	<u>\$103,266</u>	\$	\$203,266	\$203,266
	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$103,266</u>	\$	\$203,266	\$203 <u>,266</u>

The above amounts include Trust and Agency cash of \$1,405.

Balance Sheet Cash And Cash Investments

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 3 risk disclosures for the Village's deposits are as follows:

<u>Deposits</u>	Carrying <u>Amount</u>
Insured (FDIC) (FSLIC) Uninsured:	\$100,000
Uncollateralized	103,266
Total	<u>\$203,266</u>

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2006 was as follows:

	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending <u>Balance</u>
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Other	\$ 45,000 45,000	\$	\$	\$ 45,000 45,000
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings Vehicles	108,685 37,180	3,800 		112,485 37,180
Equipment Infrastructure	85,766 1,445,801	1,000 12,313		86,766 1,458,114
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	1,677,432	<u> 17,113</u>		1,694,545
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Buildings Vehicles	(27,974)	(3,215)		(31,189)
Equipment	(36,927) (22,322)	(253) (6,204)		(37,180) (28,526)
Infrastructure	(1,027,536)	(53,486)		(1,081,022)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,114,759)	(63,158)		(1,177,917)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	562,673	(46,045)		516,628
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 607,673</u>	\$ (46,045)	\$	\$ 561,628

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the Village as follows:

Governmental Activities:

General Government Public Safety Public Works Recreation	\$ 1,947 1,044 53,333 1,622
Capital Assets Held By The Government's Internal Service Funds Are Charged To The Various Functions Based On Their Usage	
Of The Assets.	5,212
Total Depreciation Expense Governmental Activities	<u>\$63,158</u>

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

At June 30, 2006, the following were interfund receivables and payables in the fund statement.

<u>Fund</u>	Interfund <u>Receivables</u>	Interfund <u>Payables</u>
General	\$4,956	\$ 67
Major Street		3,673
Local Street		4,527
Internal Service	3,462	218
Trust & Agency	67	
	\$8,485	\$8,485

NOTE 6 – TRANSFERS

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that is required to collect them to the fund that is required or allowed to expend them; (2) move receipts restricted, to or allowed for debt services from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service payments become due; and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs, accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

<u>Fund</u>	Transfers <u>In</u>	Transfers <u>Out</u>
Major Street Local Street	\$ <u>4,541</u>	\$4,541
	\$4,541	\$4,541

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM DEBT:

The following is a summary of the governmental long-term obligations at June 30, 2006.

	John Deere <u>Tractor/Loader</u>
Balance at June 30, 2006 (Less) Current Portion	\$11,341
Due Within One Year	(3,649)
Total Due After One Year	\$ 7,692

Notes Payable - OSB Community Bank
The Village has taken out a loan to purchase a John Deere Tractor and Loader. Payments are made monthly at \$357 including Interest at 6.511% per annum starting June 17, 2005.

Year Ending June 30	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principle</u>	<u>Balance</u>
2007 2008	\$ 631 386	\$ 3,649 3,894	\$7,692 3,798
2009	125	3,798	
	\$1,142	\$11,341	

Summary of long-term debt due over next five years.

Year Ending June 30	<u>Amount</u>
2007	\$ 3,649
2008	3,894
2009	3,798
	\$11,341

NOTE 8 – PROPERTY TAXES:

Property taxes are assessed and are levied.

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on the property as of January 1.

NOTE 9 - OTHER INFORMATION

Risk Management

The government is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural During the year ended June 30, 2006, the government carried insurance through various commercial carriers, to cover all risks of losses. The government has had no settled claims resulting from these risks that exceeded its commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund For The Year Ended June 30, 2006

	Original	Amended		Variance With
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Amended Budget
Beginning of Year Fund Balance				
Resources (Inflows)	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$125,089	\$ 25,089
Taxes and Assessments	58,374	59,276	59,027	(249)
Intergovernmental	49,000	37,292	39,296	2,004
Licenses and Permits	1,075	450	450	
Interest	2,840	3,722	3,169	(553) 768
Other	1,500	1,438	2,206	
Amounts Available for				
Appropriation	212,789	202,178	229,237	27,059
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows)				
General Government				
Office/Council	8,665	7,426	4,090	3,336
Treasurer	4,990	4,255	6,507	(2,252)
Assessing			125	(125)
Clerk	4,990	4,255	5,769	(1,514)
Elections	1,200	791	790	1
Attorney/Auditing Buildings and Grounds	3,500 24,280	2,452 19,706	2,452 10,377	9,329
Appraisal	24,200	19,700	10,577	
Applatoal	47,625	38,885	30,110	8,775
Dublic Colobs				
Public Safety Police	15,000	15,274	16,455	(1,181)
Inspections	13,000	13,274	160	(160)
Fire	3,500	2,625	3,500	(875)
	18,500	17,899	20,115	(2,216)
Community Economic				
Development				
Zoning			1,000	<u>(1,000</u>)
_				
Public Works				
Street Maintenance				4
& Lighting	7,000	6,849	7,961	(1,112)
Sanitation	$\frac{16,275}{23,275}$	$\frac{20,239}{27,088}$	<u>18,647</u> 26,608	<u>1,592</u> 480
	23,273			
Capital Outlay			13,313	(13,313)
Other Functions	8,000	6,172	7,432	(1,260)
Cities I difficults				/
Transfers to Other Funds	10,000			
Total Charges to Appropriations	107,400	90,044	98,578	(8,534)
I office for the Laboration in	10.,400			
Ending of Year Fund Balance	\$105,389	<u>\$112,134</u>	<u>\$130,659</u>	<u>\$ 18,525</u>

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Budgetary Comparison Schedule Major Street Fund (Major Special Revenue Fund) For The Year Ended June 30, 2006

	Original <u>Budget</u>	Amended <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance With Amended Budget
Beginning of Year Fund Balance	450.000	ĆEO 000	¢56 606	\$ 6,606
Resources (Inflows) Intergovernmental Interest	\$50,000 37,000 350	\$50,000 35,935 405	\$56,606 39,117 <u>376</u>	3,182 (29)
Amounts Available for Appropriation	87,350	86,340	96,099	9,759
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows) Public Works Transfers to Other Funds	28,100 9,250	22,432 4,540	22,002 4,541	430 (1)
Total Charges to Appropriations	37,350	26,972	26,543	429
Ending of Year Fund Balance	<u>\$50,000</u>	<u>\$59,368</u>	<u>\$69,556</u>	\$10,188

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Budgetary Comparison Schedule Local Street Fund (Major Special Revenue Fund) For The Year Ended June 30, 2006

	Original <u>Budget</u>	Amended <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance With Amended Budget
Beginning of Year Fund Balance				
Resources (Inflows) Intergovernmental Interest Transfers from Other Funds	\$ 11,000 50 19,250	\$ 12,868 82 4,540	\$20,131 11,529 90 4,541	\$20,131 (1,339) 8 1
Amounts Available for Appropriation	_30,300	17,490	36,291	18,801
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows)				
Public Works	30,300	24,236	24,605	(369)
Total Charges to Appropriations	30,000	24,236	24,605	(369)
Ending of Year Fund Balance	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$(6,746</u>)	<u>\$11,686</u>	\$18,432

PHILIP R. RUBLEY

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PHILIP R. RUBLEY, C.P.A.

MEMBERS OF
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF C.P.A.'S
& THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF C.P.A.'S

November 8, 2006

Members Of The Village Council Village of Cement City P.O. Box 187 Cement City, Michigan 49233

We have examined the accompanying financial statements of the Village of Cement City, Michigan and each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund and net asset information, which comprises the basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. We issued our report thereon dated November 13, 2006. As a part of our examination, we made a study and evaluation of the Village's system of internal accounting control to the extent we considered necessary to evaluate the system as required by auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Under these standards, the purposes of such an evaluation are to establish a basis for reliance on the system of internal accounting control in determining the nature, timing and extent of other auditing procedures that are necessary for expressing an opinion on the financial statement and to assist the auditor in planning and performing his examination of the financial statements.

The objective of internal accounting control is to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance as to the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a system of internal accounting control should not exceed the benefits derived and also recognizes that the evaluation of these factors necessarily requires estimates and judgments by management.

There are inherent limitations that should be recognized in considering the potential effectiveness of any system of internal accounting control. In the performance of most control procedures, errors can result from misunderstanding of instructions, mistakes of judgment, carelessness, or other personal factors. Control procedures whose effectiveness depends upon segregation of duties can be circumvented by collusion. Similarly, control procedures can be circumvented intentionally by management either with respect to the execution and recording of transactions or with respect to the estimates and judgments required in the preparation of financial statements. Further, projection of any evaluation of internal accounting control to future periods is subject to the risk that the procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions and that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

Our examination of the financial statements made in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, including the study and evaluation of the Village's system of internal accounting control for the year ended June 30, 2006, that was made for the purpose set forth in the first paragraph of this report, would not necessarily disclose all weaknesses in the system because it was based on selective tests of accounting records and related data.

1. CAPITAL OUTLAY

It is imperative that proper records be maintained for capital assets and infrastructure which exceeds your limit of \$1,500, and detail of items disposed of during each year.

Village of Cement City November 8, 2006

2. BUDGET

Approved changes to the budget, etc., should be documented in minutes.

The above mentioned conditions were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests to be applied to our examination of the financial statements, and this report does not modify our report dated November 8, 2006, on such financial statements.

If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate in contacting us.

Respectfully Submitted,

Philip R. Rubley, CPA

PRR/cab